THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON

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THE HUNTRESS

Edited and Published every Saturday

BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

At TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

At the corner of North B. and Second Streets

CAPITOL HILL.

WASHINGTON CITY D, C

SATURDAY MARCH 20, ...1852

THE FORGED NOTE,

Or the Scheming Mother's Mistake.

By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

Mrs. Abraham Walpart was emphatically a woman of high life, while Mr. Abraham Walpart was a merchant in middling circumstances, who had to work most assiduously to keep his wife at that height of fashion which she had contrived to assume. Mr. Walpart labored diligently at his business—was honest and upright in his transactions, and his pocket was a fountain from whence flowed a vast deal of money into his family, but yet his vote upon domestic affairs amounted to a mere cypher—and should he chance at any time to give it, his wife invariably claimed the right of veto.

Julia was their only child—a girl of nineteen years, and something may be known of her character from the fact that her mother often expressed her deep regret that one so beautiful and gifted as was her daughter, would not endeavor to shine more in fashionable society. Julia Walpart was one of those females who are created to adorn the home of peace and joy, but who nevertheless, cannot fail to shine with a rich, pure light, in any walk of honest life.

The lamps had been lighted in Mrs Walpart's sitting room, and the lady and her daughter were there alone. The former was rocking to and fro in her large rolling chair, evidently suffering under some severe nervous shock, while Julia seemed to have been weeping, and even now her bosom was heaved by deep sobs of anguish.

'Now you see, Julia,' said Mrs. Walspart, as she stopped the motion of her chair, 'to what a pass you have brought yourself by not listening to my advice.—When you first began to receive the attention of that James Albee, I warned you against him.'

'How did you warn me against him?' asked the fair girl, as she removed her hand from her aching brow and gazed into her mother's face.

'How did I do it? Why, did I not tell you that he was nothing but a poor clerk, and that you should look higher for a husband?'

'Yes, you did tell me that, mother, but that was no warning against him. That was merely your prejudice against his pecuniary affairs.'

'*Prejudice*, child?' iterated Mrs. Walpart, elevating her brow with a sort of haughty assurance. 'Indeed it was no such thing. I knew that he would turn out a swindler.'

'But you never hinted such a thing before,' said Julia, struggling hard to keep her rising emotions.

'Perhaps I did not in so many words,' returned her mother, 'but I never thot him any better than he should be.'

Julia Walpart gazed for a moment into her mother's face, and then burst into tears. She had loved James Albee with her whole soul, and even though the charge of forgery hung over his head, yet she could not hear him thus traduced. At length she wiped her eyes once more and with considerable energy, she said—

'James Albee never committed that forgery with which he is charged! His soul is too pure and noble for that. As well you might tell that this flinty topaz grew upon your calender!'

'You speak foolishly girl,' said Mrs Walpart, with much sarcasm, 'but I trust you will let me hear no more of it. Your father has been wrong in thus allowing you to cultivate the acquaintance of that Albee—but I trust that this circumstance will learn him a lesson. Now, Julia, I hope you will be wise and receive the attentions of Mr. Babbington. He is a fine young gentleman, fashionable in every sense of the word, and his society cannot fail of pleasing you as soon as you shall have learned to appreciate him.'

'Mother, if you have any feeling for me at all, do not allude to Mr. Babbington again.'

Julia said this with much emphasis, and her manner seemed to throw her scheming mother somewhat aback, but ere she could make a reply, one of her servants entered and handed her a card.

'I declare,' said Mrs Walpart, as she looked at the card, 'Mr: Albert Babbington is at the door? Show him up,' she said to the servant, and then turning to her daughter, she continued, 'Now Julia, I must command you, Mr Babbington is my especial friend, and I would have you treat him with respect, at least, and by your respect you will soon learn to look upon him in a still more favorable light.'

Mrs Walpart had no opportunity to say more nor did Julia have a chance to reply, for at that moment Mr Babbington was ushered into the room. He was in very truth a 'manebutterfly,' with any quantity of hair, jewelry, and perfumery about his person—and as he replied to the salutations of Mrs Walpart, he did it in that drawling, selfsufficient tone and style which marks the insufferable egotist—Julia instinctively shrank from the man to whom her mother would have her turn her love, and though, for the sake of mere good breeding, she tried to treat him civilly, yet she found even that a difficult and irksome task.

'Mr Babbington,' said Mrs Walpart, after some twenty minutes had been consumed in criticisms and strictures upon the characters of various acquaintances, 'have you heard anything about the forgery?'

'Do you allude to the case of that—ah—Albee fellow?'

'*Yes* sir.'

'Aw—well—the fellow has managed to get bonds. I am sorry for it, for the vulgaw wretch should be imprisoned—such fellows are really dangawas to society. It is a wondaw that the villain did not make my purse the object of his heinous crime, not that I should have missed a thousand, howevah.'

'But tell me Mr Babbington, who was it that was so foolish as to bail this forger?'

'Aw—really—have you not heard?'

'No indeed, I have not.'

'Well, my dear Lady Walpart, you must pardon him for his folly, for 'pon my honaw I think he meant it for charity. It was Mr Walpart,'

'Not my husband?'

'Really, *Lady* Walpart, I must say it was,'

'Then *God* bless him with a good heart!' ejaculated Julia, while the look of mingled contempt and anguish, that had dwelt upon her handsome features, gave place to an expression of real gratitude.

Mr Albert Babbington flourished his perfumed handkerchief with a sort of nervous movement, while Mrs Walpart looked the picture of utter astonishment and chagrin. But she was relieved from the necessity of attempting to smooth over her daughter's indiscretion to her visitor, by the sudden appearance of Mr Walpart. The merchant gave a very cold return to Mr. Babbington's 'good evening,' and as he saw his dearly loved daughter's face was suffused with the shades of sorrow and mortification, his temper was not at all softened. It did not take long for the superfine guest to discover, that, though the mother favored his suit, the father failed to appreciate his good qualities. In fact Mr. Albert Babbington thought that Mr. Walpart was rather more dignified than usual, and ere long, he made an excuse for his departure.

For several moments after the visitor had gone, an unbroken silence pervaded the room. The merchant was removing his boots, Julia seemed to be pondering upon what had passed, while Mrs Walpart rocked to and fro in her chair more furiously than ever. At length as her husband set back in his chair, she asked in a tone anything but pleasant—

'Mr Walpart, did I hear rightly with regard to your bailing that forger?'

'I don't know I'm sure,' laconically replied the gentleman.

'You know whether you became bondsman for James Albee, do you not?' sharply asked the lady.

'Ah, now I understand. Yes, I did become bondsman for the young man.'

'And don't you know you are making a fool of yourself, Mr Walpart?'

'Really, my dear wife, you flatter me,' returned the merchant, in a tone of perfect coolness.

'Flatter you sir? No, sir. Let me tell you that you have acted the perfect fool in this matter. It was not enough that you should, in spite of all my arguments—'

'Phew! Arguments!' interrupted her husband.

'Yes sir—arguments, sir. It was not enough that you should insist upon his visiting the house, but now that he has proved himself a villain, you should still cling to him. You are ruining our family reputation sir!'

'In the eyes of *Mr* Babbington, I suppose,' quietly remarked Mr. Walpart, with an unusual degree of sarcasm.

'*Mr* Babbington is a gentleman sir, and I would thank you not to treat his name with disrespect,' retorted Mrs Walpart, with a look and action of offended dignity. 'He has a sincere regard for Julia, and I yet hope that both you and she will come to a sense of your own interests.'

'So we probably shall,' replied the merchant; 'But you must excuse me now, for I have some business to attend to.'

As *Mr* Walpart spoke he drew his chair up to a table, and taking from his pocket a small bundle of paper, he began to look them over. His wife knew that a further attempt at an expression of her thoughts would be utterly useless, and after remaining for a few moments a silent spectator of her husband's movements, she arose from her seat and left the room.

On the next morning, ere Mr. Walpart arrived at his store, a young man called to see him, and on giving his name as James Albee, he was requested to step into the counting room and await the merchant's coming. James Albee had just entered on the stage of manhood, and a single look upon his open, smiling countenance would at once disarm the unprejudiced mind of all suspicion, and yet he rested under the charge of forgery! A check for five thousand dollars, purporting to have been signed by his employers, Messrs. Folt and Babrook, had been presented at the Bank and cashed over a month previous. But as Albee had the principal management of the business, the firm had not until within a week discovered the fraud. As soon as Messrs. Folt saw the check he knew it to be spurious, and after serious consultations with his partner suspicion was fastened upon James Albee.—No palpable circumstances showed that he had made no use of the money, and an examination was made of his trunks, this proved nothing, however, and while yet the firm were in doubt upon the subject, they learned that young Albee had lately loaned to a friend, who was about commencing business, four thousand dollars. This, together with the teller's evidence, that Albee himself had presented the forged check, was deemed a conclusive evidence, and the young man was accordingly arrested. A bill was found against him, and he was held in heavy bonds for trial, Mr. Walpart, as the reader already knows, having recognized himself for the required amount.

There seemed no possible way for the young man to clear himself of the charge, and as he sat now in the merchant's counting room there was a deep shade of sorrow upon his manly features, and his heart lay heavy and sad within his bosom.

At length Mr. Walpart arrived. He greeted young Albee kindly, and having consulted his watch he called upon one of his clerks, and giving him two letters, he bade him leave one of them at the Canal Bank, and the other at the store of Folt and Babrook.

—[Concluded next week.]—

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THE MUSICAL WORLD,

AND

JOURNAL OF THE FINE ARTS,

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OLIVER DYER.

THE NORWALK GAZETTE.

A. H. Byington & Co. editors.

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Companies of five or more receiving their papers by mail, if paid in advance " " " 1 50

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Announcement of forthcoming works (consisting of the titles thereof, style, No. of Vols., No. of pages, author's name, style of binding, name and address of publisher, and price, not exceeding eight lines,) $0,50

(The above named particulars of all large and small works published within the current month are inserted gratuitously upon being forwarded to the Publisher, post paid. Publishers will confer a favor by furnishing these particulars)

Advertisements over six lines, or less, 1,00

Advertisements over sixteen lines, at the rate of 6 1-4 cents per line.

All communications must be post paid.

TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31, 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

It is our intention to continue the publication of this paper monthly for a time, and to insert therein gratuitously, a list of all the publications issued in the United States each month.

Also we intend to commence shortly the publication of a list of all the booksellers in the United States and Canada whose names and post office we may be able to obtain—alphabetically arranged.

All advertisements will be inserserted until ordered out, unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified and charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged Twelve dollars and fifty cents with the privilage of changing a space not exceeding two squares, half column, Twenty dollars.

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CONGRESS.

We hope Congress is going on fast enough now for the people. They seem to have swept the platter the past and the present week, in the shape of lands and railroads, and ever so many private calender affairs—Illinois must have a railroad and land to make it out of—Alabama, Missouri, Louisiana, and all the ana's ditto, excepting their namesake [Anna.] But we are coming for our interest.

THE WEATHER.

Within our memory we have never felt a colder winter, though we have seen deeper snow—and we might add the Spring, for yesterday, 17th instant, was to us equal to any winterday in severity. The rain forced by the wind under our northern door in defiance of the rainboard—came flowing in like a tide to such a degree that it kept one hand bailing till after dark. Surely his Saintship must have had a spite against some of us.

But our confinement on account of the weather is quite unpleasant—we are dying to see our friends, who have been in the city riseing four months. We did venture out during the few pleasant days, to see the daughter of an esteemed friend of ours, Hon.—— Grantland, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia. She is the lady of Hon. David J. Bailey, a new Representative in Congress from Georgia.

Mrs. Bailey.

Although we had the pleasure of finding Mrs B. at home, Mr Bailey had just started for Georgia. May heaven speed his return in safety.

Mrs B. is in the bloom of life, though the mother of five children. She is rather above the medium height, with a neat rounding figure of the middling proportion, and the genuine Georgia graceful air. Her face is partially round, of the middling shade, with delicate but full smooth features of a rich carnation bloom. Her fine gorgeous forehead, adorned with silky raven hair, denotes all that purity of heart and mental refinement can impart. There is a mingled serenity and buoyancy in her magic brow so modest and so innocent—it reaches one's heart at first sight. But her soft fawn eye, the emblem of the meek-eyed dove, beams with a soft radiance of ineffable kindness. Her countenance and her manners are beyond our powers of description. When elegance of manners are considered, it means the very simplest but closest adherance to nature. Such are the manners of all well-bred people, but particularly those of the South.—The charming young ladies—Misses Bailey, will be mentioned with their father—being compelled to stop suddenly.

RETROGRADE STATE OF CIVILIZATION.

Not all the lectures, colleges, nor all the schools, nor literary institutions of our country seem to arrest the downward road of the human mind in our country.

We have been looking for some of those learned lectures, many of whom are men of ability and learning, and abound in all our large cities. Were they to take up this matter, search out the root of the evil, and dictate a remedy it would be laudable. See what that good lady Miss Dix, 'solitary and alone' has done—who is but a feeble woman,—see her courage and perseverance. Where is the philanthropy of the other sex?

True, they could not furnish mind, the want of which will ever result in lunaticism or insanity, where reason is wanting to solve subjects above their capacity, for instance, religion, philosophy, love laws, and various subjects, upon which weak minds, especially where it is hereditary, is unfortunately at less to an alarming degree, and is spreading. In many instances the hospitals are full, so says Gen. Peaslee of N. H.

Books we have—tracts, Sunday School books, and Sunday School Union books, enough to load a man-of-war, and Sunday schools over the country—yet intelligence is fast disappearing, and we seem to be returning to the dark ages. True, the fine arts continue to flourish, but they are cultivated in foreign countries—look at the mass of the people. Those who were called the lower and middling classes have become lower, notwithstanding the encrease of Schools, and liberal funds.

Not only lower in the scale of knowledge but ferocious and dangerous to society, and are increasing—now and then we hear serious threats, not against Southern States altogether, but citizens of wealth and distinction, in New England is meant. These are viewed with jealous eyes by the rabble-leaders, who have only to say the word, when their shipping and ware-houses might be seen in flames. Recollect the nunnery of the Sisters of St. Vincent, in Charleston, Mass. Such is the nature of man! He cannot eat and drink, nor sleep, nor worship his God in peace and quiet under his own vine, and his own fig-tree. We have been led into these reflections from reading the following article in the 2d number of the New Jersey Pioneer—

"THE TOUCHSTONE APPLIED.

Correspondence of The Freeman.

Paterson, N J. Jan. 11th, 1852.

Mr. Editor—This is emphatically 'a great country,' and we are indeed 'a great people.' If any one feels like disputing it let him look at a few facts. We boast loudly and long of our liberty, and consign to the unfathomable degradation of slavery more than three millions of our countrymen! We are thrown into an ecstacy of horror at the mention of women flogging by Haynau, while we embrace as patriots and Christians those who lay 'the lash on woman's shrinking flesh,' in our own country. We are almost ready to pitch pell mell into the Russian Bear unless he removes his huge paw from Hungary, while we shout hosanas to the American Eagle, whose beak and talons are dripping with the blood of our brethren! Our pious souls are shocked at the fabricated story of an Evangelist administering baptism to dogs, while we steal every sixth child that is born in the United States, and compass its transformation into a brute! We prate unceasingly of freedom of the press, and 'freedom of speech,' and uphold a despotism which inexorably demands their suppression by violence. We denounce the exile of O'Brien and his companions, and send into exile a Ward and Leguen! We receive with open arms the Hungarian Fugitive, and complain of Britain for sheltering the fugitives from America! We denounce the imprisonment of Kossuth and his fellows, and cast into American dungeons a Torrey and a Chaplin, a Drayton and a Sayers! We profess to reverence God, and we traffic in his children, to believe in Christ, and we sell his brethren to love the Bible, and we make it a sealed book to millions!

But these facts, notorious as they are, and forming as they do a monument of our infamy which towers to the skies, must not be mentioned in an American audience. Wo to the unlucky wight who in a meeting for the promotion of freedom dares to utter a word in favor of liberty for America! An illustration of this fact was recently given in this place. Large handbills were recently posted in the principal streets, calling a meeting for the purpose of 'promoting the cause of freedom throughout the world, and aiding Louis Kossuth,' &c. Knowing how popular is the advocacy of liberty for Europe and despotism for America, I had prepared three resolutions for the purpose of testing the consistency of the meeting, and at the appointed time [Dec. 26th,] repaired to the designated place. The Committee on resolutions entirely overlooked the subject of American slavery, their report being wholly upon national intervention in behalf of Hungary, and raising funds for Kossuth."

"The American Eagle whose beak and talons are dripping with the blood of our brethren. Our pious souls are shocked at the fabricated story of an Evangelist administering baptism to dogs, while we steal every sixth child that is born in the United States, and compass its transformation into a brute." If there be either civilization or common sense in all this we cannot perceive it.

But we perceive not only the most flagrant insult upon their country, but the most impudent deceit toward the colored race, 'Our brethren.' There is no intelligent man of the race but knows what this shameless deceit means—mere palaver to prevent them from emigrating to Liberia,—to form them into troops to fight against the country when their plot is ripe. 'I would give any negro a gun to shoot his master,' said one of their preachers in the pulpit.

But he is coming to the point at once. His 'pious soul is shocked' at the liberty of the press, he says, 'we prate about the liberty of the press, and freedom of speech, and uphold a despotism which inexorably demands their suppression by violence." Can words be plainer? by violence means civil war. Now the man who expresses himself in this style against his own country, and that country America, is a traitor, and no better than an assassin, though doubtless a great coward, as most of them are. Were we in place of the colored gentlemen, would refuse to fight under such despicable paltroons.

What can the people say for themselves who have been encouraging them with vast sums of money for years—sending in petitions to Congress to stop the mail on Sundays, as large round as a barrel. It was only after every other scheme failed that they took up the abolition plan. But they are still going on getting money by the same means, so that both ends may meet at the grave of our liberty—this is their aim.

We do not believe they can accomplish their object, which is absolute power, under a Church government—but they will attempt it, and probably do much harm as they will steal upon their victims unawares.

The Correspondent has something to say about Kossuth, but it is not relevant to the case. He means that that we sympathise with foreigners, while three millions of our countrymen are 'groaning under American slavery!'

Now we leave it to any gentleman, be he Divine or Statesman, to say whether he has or not, heard expressions of more sense and better judgment from the inmates of almost any insane asylum, he may have met with, than the 'Touchstone Applied.'

☞ Quite Laughable.

Our hero happened to be at a Kossuth committee-meeting, and finding they were about to close the meeting without the least reference to his darling subject, he arose and told them they had omitted the most important part of the business to remedy, which he himself off red two resolutions. The Committee listened awhile, when

"A. B. Woodruff, (a lawyer] the chairman of the Business Committee, and who was one of the speakers then rose and said—'As the resolutions commit ourselves to treason and do not propose any material or substantial aid to Hungary, I move that they be laid on the table,' and on that motion he called the previous question. The resolutions were thus summarily disposed of, and the meeting by this action, ignored one of the objects stated in their call, and proved themselves false to the cause of freedom and humanity."

He must have felt cheap, 'Humanity!' The most inhuman wretches that ever disgraced an abused country. Do they recollect forcing all and every mechanic, retail merchants, and grocer, who refused to subscribe to all their money societies, to leave their towns and villages by monopolizing the custom, the citizens standing in such fear of those overgrown monsters who had fattened upon the day labor of the poor man, beguiled the indigent of both sex, [and little children out of their pennys) of their Saturday evening's pay, which was to furnish a wife and three or four children with the next weeks provision. Even his own deluded wife aiding these soulless women, all covered with costly lace and jewelry, on their Saturday evening rounds. We believe that many a poor man and many a poor sewing girl has come to their death by what we should call no better than robbery. One of these worked for us in this city, and was forced to sell the materials for a dress we had given her (to shield her poor sickly limbs from the cold) to pay her subscription for tracts, and she died. They talk of humanity! Did they ever relieve the poor? when and where?

(To be Continued.)

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PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G, Bailey Editor and Proprietor, John G, Whittier, corresponding Editor.

The National Era is an Anti Slavery Literary, and Political newspaper, published weekly at Washington D, C, by G, Bailey. Its character may be learned by the following statement of principles.

We believe—

In the unity and common origin of the human race.

In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth,

In the golden rule—'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you.'

In the Higher law—'It is better to obey God than man.'

In liberty, as the fundamental condition Human Progress and Perfection,

In Law, as the Defence, not Destroyer of liberty;

In order, as the result of liberty established and protected, not subverted, by law.

In the American Union, not as an end, but as a means—a means to the establishment of Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it shall answer these great ends.

We hold these truths Self-evident,

That all men are created equal,

That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights,

That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,

That to secure these rights Governments are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,

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PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOBE."

THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the letter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 2,500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type, making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in 4 volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all laws that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in no small degree the expense of the publication, the subcription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The DAILY GLOBE will be published during the session on a superfine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the current news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper is to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

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TERMS.

For one copy of the DAILY GLOBE during the session - - - - - - - - - $5 00
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For one copy of the APPENDIX during the session 3 00

The money may be remitted by mail at my risk. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 13th December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 17, 1851.

DR. M. H. MELIN,

Office and residence on the Island, F street between 9 and 10th, South.

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For sale Wholesale and Retail,

J, F, CALLAN'S

Drug store corner E 7, Sts.

Among which may be found the following Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of various kinds Beets of every variety, Brussel's Sprouts, brocell, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, of Carrots do, do. Cauliflowers late and early Celtery, white and red, Cherfu, or Salad, Corn, Salad peppergras, cucumber late and early corn, early prolific and sweet egg plant, white and purple, endive Curled Kale all the best sorts, Melons and Cantelopes Nasturtium, okra, excelent for soups, onions white red and silver parsley, plain and curld Parsnips, large Pears Pery early, and late pepper squash and othes pumpkins Radishes, vegatable Oysters, spin ind Squash of every variety, turnips the finet quality, and all the union setts &c,

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Containing Diagrams of various Rail roads in the United States now in operation, with their extension from time to time, as they occur, to which new roads will be added as soon as put in working order, hours of arrival and departure of the various trains, together with their connecting links of stages, steamboats, rates of fare, freight and tonnage, refreshment stations, &c. &c

S. HORN,

Editor and Proprietor.

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THE LEADING LITERARY WEEKLY OF THE UNION,

The proprietors of the Post think it unnecessary to dwell upon the distinguishing features of their well known weekly, whose brilliant success during an existence of thirty years is a sure guarantee for the future. We have the pleasure of announcing our more intimate connection with that distinguished authoress,

Mrs: E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH

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BY Mrs, Caroline Lee Hentz, author of 'Linda,' 'Rena,' etc,

VIOLA, OR ADVENTURES IN THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

Companion to 'Prairie Flower.' By merson Bennett, Author of 'Prairie lower,' 'The Bandits of the Osage,' c

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A Tale of Expiation and Redemption; By Mrs, Southworth, Author of 'The Deserted Wife,' etc,

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8 (And one to Agent, or gets up of the Club			10,00
13	do	do	do 15,00
20	do	do	do 20,00

DEACON & PETERSON, No 66 South third Street, Philadelphia.

TH METROPOLITAN.

As this paper is designed for general circulation throughout the union, care will be taken to fill its columns with matter, that will be useful and interesting.

The Literary department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. N. P. Lasselle, who will spare no pains to make it worthy of the patronage of the public.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum or one dollar for six months in advance.

Postmasters, agents and clubs remitting six dollars will be entitled to six copies.

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They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Christian Statesman will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and its mechanical execution be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

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Single copy for six months	1 00
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	Size.
Surrender at Yorktown,	24 by 34 inches.
Apotheosis of Washington.	20 ' 26 '
Nagle's Henry Clay,	17 ' 22 '
M'Donough's Victory,	20 ' 26 '
United S. & Macedonian,	20 ' 26 '

☞ The person subscribing or furnishing the club may select to suit himself.

☞ The Premiums will be subject to order—or, if we are desired to mail them, the postage must be furnished in advance, viz.; 25 cents under 500 miles, and 50 cents if over that distance.

THE PREMIUM TERMS,

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One copy American Courier and one Premium,	'	'	'	$2
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Twenty copies	'	'	'	25

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

By HERRICK & ROPES,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

No 111 Nassau street (secrets. between Beekman and Ann stren D

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Subscribers in this city, Harlem, Williamsbug. Brooklyn, Jersy city and Staten Island are served by regular carriers e one shilling per month, or three cents per copy.

To do, paid within three months $1, 50
If paid until the end of the year, $1,88

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The greatest care taken in producing correct Likenesses of Children, which by a new process, can be accomplished in two seconds of time. A private dressing Room has been provided for Ladies.

Persons in want of a classically arranged picture, are politely requested to visit this gallery. N. B. Cloudy weather the best time to make Daguerreotypes of grown persons.

TOWNSEND' SARSPARILLA

Most extraordinary Medicine in the world

is put in quart bottles. It is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cured diseases, without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.
2,500 cures of general debility and want of Nervous energy.

30,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the blood viz;.

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it be one of the most valuable preparations Sarsaparilla in the Market

P H Pulling M D. R B Briggs M D. P R Elmendorf M D,

Albany, April 1 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island,

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed. in sPR cases the most beneficial results from yoLR extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c,

Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

New York, March 1, 1847.

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOBE."

THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the letter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 2,500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type, making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in 4 volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

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CARVALHO'S GALLERY

Over the ODEON, Corner of 4½ Street and Penn. avenue, and Carvalho's GALLERY OF Fine arts, No. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Ladies, or gentlemen, having Pictures taken at this Establishment are not required to pay for them unless they are perfectly satisfactory.

The greatest care taken in producing correct Likenesses of Children, which by a new process, can be accomplished in two seconds of time. A private dressing Room has been provided for Ladies.

Persons in want of a classically arranged picture, are politely requested to visit this gallery. N. B. Cloudy weather the best time to make Daguerreotypes of grown persons.

TOWNSEND' SARSPARILLA

Most extraordinary Medicine in the world

is put in quart bottles. It is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cured diseases, without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sasaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.
2,500 cures of general debility and want of Nervous energy.
30,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the blood viz;

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it be one of the most valuable preparations Sarsaparilla in the Market

P H Pulling M D. R B Briggs M D. P E Elmendorf M D.

Albany, April 1 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island.

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed. in sP R cases the most beneficial results from yuLR extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestiv0 organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c,

Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that the Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obscinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

New York, March 1, 1847.